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Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

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Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

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Dec. 2, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.55 and $2.80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CARBON at 8.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	PAST LINE	EXPRESS	ACCOMMODATION	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS	PAST LINE	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	A. M.		P. M.	A. M	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 23
5 25	.....	.....	5 31	Mt. Union,	11 31	.....	1 33
5 35	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 21
5 43	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 14
5 59	7 14	6 50	6 02	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 15	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 53	.....	12 47
6 22	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 37
6 31	.....	.....	6 31	Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	12 33
6 49	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 13
6 58	.....	.....	6 55	Tyrone,	10 19	.....	12 10
7 08	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 00
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	11 53
7 19	.....	7 15	.....	Bell's Mills,	10 00	.....	11 51
7 40	8 30	8 20	7 30	Altoona,	9 45	4 05	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.		
Even'g	Morn'g	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g	Even'g	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 50	AR 9 14	
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49	
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41	
4 24	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 25	
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 13	
4 48	8 28	Hough & Ready,	11 22	8 05	
5 03	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 50	
5 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 45	
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	LE 7 30	
5 20	LE 9 10			AR 7 20	
5 45	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	6 59	
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 6 40	
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	.....	
.....	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	.....	
.....	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	.....	
.....	AR 10 05	Dudley,	LE 10 15	.....	
		[Broad Top City,			

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bottleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,

Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863. NO. 36.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, February 13, 1863.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

[For the Globe.]

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

BY J. S. G.

This world is not all dark and drear;
There's more of good than ill;
And while we make our sojourn here,
We know there's much to give us cheer
When we but will.

The storms that rise, soon flee away,
And we shall find the sun
Ever above the clouds, whose play
Obscures with transient gloom the day,
Is shining on.

The many laugh, while some will mourn;
The few must watch and weep;
But while they deem the world forlorn,
And sigh in pain from eve till morn,
The many sleep.

In our own hearts the shadows lie,
That tinge the world with gloom:
If we will pass the evil by,
The good is round us, ever nigh—
E'en to the tomb.

And when we rail against this earth,
We prove our want of faith
In Him who gave creation birth—
Who blesses us beyond our worth,
In life or death.

Coalmont, Pa., 1863.

The Domestic Traitors.

It is a marvellous thing to observe how, in some men's perceptions of right and wrong, partizan considerations alone enter into the settlement of the question. Observe for example, the deep emotions which swell the breasts of our northern secessionists when they can discern a shadow of infringement on the sacred claims of liberty. They see and acknowledge that their country is passing through a fiery ordeal, the most momentous in its history; bloody rebellion, with able and malignant leaders, heading a numerous and desperate army, essays to overthrow the republic and trample on its ruins. Not alone for separate government do the traitors fight, but openly and oftentimes have they threatened to sever the bond which links together this brotherhood of free States, so as by internal discord to break them *into fragments* and prepare them for the yoke of the slave-dealer. Yet their sympathizers here can shut their eyes to foul misdeeds and deadly purposes like these, and put forth any number of weak apologies for treason, so lamentably insufficient to extenuate the crime, that we marvel at their unblushing audacity. They can gravely prate of violated southern rights, when the manifest fact stares us in the face that the slaveholders have had about twice as much as they could faithfully claim, and were only incited to additional demands by their superserviceable advocates at the north, who hoped thereby to climb into the seats of power.

These half-treasonable friends of treason assure us they are friendly to the Union, and yet exert their every faculty to paralyze the government in its efforts to restore it. They insidiously discourage enlistments by magnifying the unavoidable discomforts and privations of camp-life, and give prominence in their journals to the plaints of every weak-kneed or faint-hearted soldier. They assure our armies that they are led to butchery by incompetent commanders, and when such acts have made the desired impression, they turn round and tell us the soldiers are disaffected and cannot be relied on. The mischief makers, most of whom are men prominent as defenders of every infamous attempt to defraud the national treasury under Buchanan's administration, now exaggerate every incident of a kindred appearance that can be tortured into a colorable accusation against the national Administration. Although two sorely honest Democrats, too patriotic to betray their country to serve a party, have been placed at the portals of the Treasury to prevent its depletion by dishonest contractors, and the government is now served well and economically in all essential prospects, still these fault-finders rave incoherently about the prevalent corruption, and dwell at length upon each accident or oversight in the progress of an unexampled warfare which may occasion a partial loss or disadvantage. They would have human agencies of a perfect character to carry out each military operation—weather always propitious, that no impediment may interpose from wind, or rain, or snow, or softened roads. The Administration is accountable *for the sudden meteorological variations*, and the fervent patriots rave distractedly over the attendant consequences.

But the rogues, after all, are but poor hypocrites. They secretly rejoice over each disaster to the loyal cause, and chuckle with ill concealed glee whenever their friends, the rebels, obtain advantage. They belie their professions of loyalty by absence from those gatherings where and is extended to the national cause, and by that air of restraint and gloom so distinctly perceptible when by some social chance they find themselves in an atmosphere of loyalty. Very uncomfortable, nay even distressful, are their feelings when thus misplaced, and very early is their departure for more congenial association.

But, whilst these men are so vigilant and censorious in criticising each act of our own Administration, how exceedingly charitable and forbearing are they towards offenders on the other side of the Potomac! Ample enough to cover the hugest multitude of sins is that charitable cloak which secession throws over rebel iniquities. Southern traitors are privileged persons. They have a strange immunity from the usual condemnations meted out to crime. As monarchs are assumed to govern by divine right, so is the slave master, because he inherited or purchased his fellow men. He is above all moral law, and denies all human accountability; so his political servitor abets his every misdeed, and even the present war against freedom. The plantation traitors may carry from their *peaceful dwellings* the wives and children of loyal Tennesseans, shooting and hanging the fathers and husbands, whilst reducing the country to a scene of absolute desolation! The iron heel of military despotism may trample out every vestige of freedom, and force into the fearful ranks of an army half-starved nearly every male inhabitant, to battle against a government which many of them love, and not one has reason to oppose. The traitors may confiscate two hundred millions of dollars belonging to loyal citizens, shoot *drowning and unresisting men*, deliberately kill their captives for looking from a window, and even threaten to murder all our officers falling into their hands.

For these foul deeds, and so many more that we may well forbear to lengthen the catalogue, the tender-hearted northern secessionist has no thunder-tones of reprobation, scarcely a word of disapproval, nay, not even a whisper of dissent. He can whine over the short detention of a treasonable sympathizer within comfortable quarters, though Washington himself advised similar precautions when national liberty was endangered, and our revolutionary sires were compelled to deal far more harshly with the Philadelphia Tories of that early day.—What can we think of half-traitors who thus champion those of the full breed? Did the world ever before see such an exhibition of folly and inconsistency?—Many of these party leaders have waxed fat and prosperous under the beneficent protection of that government they would prostrate in the dust.—Therefore are they fools as well as knaves—for the very wealth for which they coin their souls would melt away in those scenes of disunion and anarchy to which their actions tend.—*North American.*

The Colored Soldiers at Port Royal.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a letter from Col. T. W. Higginson, commanding the First South Carolina (native) regiment of volunteers, which affords interesting testimony to the merits of negroes as soldiers. He says that in three weeks three hundred and fifty-additions have been made to his command; that the men are docile and amenable to discipline, and free, withal, from camp vices; that there has never been an arrest for drunkenness in the regiment, though liquor can be had without difficulty; that in all their duties the men are faithful and earnest, especialy as sentinels, where they display a vigilance not exhibited by whites; that in respect to drill they take a fair rank with other regiments in the department, and that, in the eyes of all, these facts are recognized and admitted. Mr. Higginson closes as follows:

"It will be a grave error if it is expected to use these troops for garrison duty only. As I have said, they make good sentinels, but their place is with the advance. In their simple, affectionate fidelity and in the fiery energy that lies behind it, I see for the first time what the Chasseurs d'Afrique must be; and I predict that they will show in action (as indeed they have *already* shown) a dash and fire in which our army has been confessedly too deficient. And, from their thorough knowledge of the country, its ways and resources, its food, water, fuel, game, and of the habits of the enemy also, they will be the natural leaders in every bold expedition. To use them for garrison duty only would be like reserving cavalry to defend a fortress, or making a reconnoissance with heavy artillery.

"It may not be improper to add that the original prejudice against this regiment must be greatly wearing away—at least I have been brought but little in contact with it. I have been treated with uniform courtesy by the officers of other regiments, and it is very rarely that my men complain of any annoyance from white soldiers, when they visit Beaufort, though their path lies beside the camps, both in going and returning. I fancy, therefore, that the enterprise must be more favorably regarded."

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lowis' Book Store.

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

True Character of the Rebellion.

The War a Struggle of Aristocracy Against Democracy.

There are many intelligent southern men who perceive clearly that the ultimate tendency of African slavery is to destroy the freedom of the white population wherever it is established. Col. A. J. Hamilton is one of these.—Mr. Lorenzo Sherwood, long domiciliated in Texas, is another. This gentleman, in October last, made at Champlain, a speech in which he not only showed this to be the inevitable consequence of the institution of slavery, but cited the authority of the slaveholding politicians themselves, to show that they both saw the incompatibility of slavery with a popular government, and desired to hasten the time when they could restrict political rights to an hereditary order of men. Some of the proofs of this are curious enough. Mr. Sherwood quoted Mr. Spratt, the noted South Carolina Secessionist, in the following passage:

"He assumed that 'there was no man in the South who deserved the name of statesman who would pretend that secession was caused by any aggression of the North upon the rights of the South'—that 'it was still less the result of any act of oppression *on the part of* the United States government'—that 'the reason was because of the difference in the non-slaveholding States, from the very fact that every man was a freeman, the North was naturally democratic'—'every man being a freeman, the result was that the laboring class in the non-slaveholding States had the power of government, and it required but little argument to prove, when that was the case, government, instead of being in the head, was in the heels of society.' Mr. Spratt further assumed that 'no greater truth was ever uttered than that uttered by Mr. Seward, when he said, 'there was an irrepressible conflict between the two systems of society.'"

On the 3d of May, 1861, Mr. R. H. Garnett, of Virginia, wrote a letter to William H. Trescott, of South Carolina, which was captured not long ago among other papers on Barnwell's Island, by General Hunter. In it he says:

"I must acknowledge, my dear sir, that I look to the future with almost as much apprehension as hope. You well object to the term Democrat.—Democracy, in its original philosophical sense, is, indeed, incompatible with slavery and the whole system of southern society."

Mr Sherwood quotes from a speech made in the Vicksburg Secession Convention of 1859:

"'While our population has advanced, there has been no proportionate advancement in the number of slaves. The widening West has made demand of slaves upon the older States—the older States having been compelled to yield to such exaction. With every transportation, there was hireling labor ready to supply its place: With hireling labor came the form and spirit of Democracy. It made its way across the border—it overspread the States of Delaware and Maryland—it extended in the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia—it entered into southern cities—it glided into schools and pulpits—it crept about the halls of legislation; and, so it is, that we are not alone in the contest with the North, which bears the banners of Democracy, but with the Democracy itself within the states, the cities, and the institutions of the South.' The speaker assumed that, if this Democracy could not be got rid of, 'the separation from the North would merely adjourn the contest'—that, 'as this southern democracy grapples slavery in its homes, and *on its hearth-stones*, slavery was like the Thracian horse that bore its rider from the field, and that, escaping enemies abroad, it would be forced to wage a still more deadly contest with its enemies at home.'"

Here is another testimony of the same sort:

"In an essay written by J. Quitman Moore, of Mississippi, and published in the Charleston *Mercury*, and re-published in *De Bow's Review* in 1861, the author, in revilement of the Democratic principle, says:

'Those pestilent and pernicious dogmas—'the greatest number'—'the majority shall rule'—are, in their practical application, the frightful source of disorders never to be quieted—philosophies the most false, and passions the most wild, destructive and ungovernable. In America,' says this author, 'by *reason of the operation* of causes wholly extraneous to the consideration of government and society, the republican experiment has been prolonged beyond recorded precedent; but painful as the reflection must be to all such as subscribe to the Utopian philosophy and have an abiding faith in the capacity of man for enlightened self rule, it must be confessed that the experiment of the democratic Republic of America has failed.' The author concludes, that the institution of an hereditary Senate and Executive is the political form best suited to the genius and most expressive of the ideas of the South.'"

Mr Sherwood proceeds to argue strongly against conciliation as one gross delusion, to point out the necessity of exterminating slavery as the only safeguard to the liberty of the whites, to show that we cannot, with any safety to the free States, allow a separation of the Union, and to dwell upon the importance of resolution and united effort in the cause in which we are engaged.

The speech is an excellent tract for the times and we are glad to hear that it is to be republished in a cheap form and widely distributed.

What Anarchy Is.

The people of these United States did not dream, previous to the opening of this rebellion, that practical experience of what anarchy it would ever fall to them to realize. The most of them may yet escape it, if they will, or they may bring it on themselves very soon. When there is no national authority that can compel obedience, the result is anarchy. When that which is in fact the nation is sundered and fighting, and denying the authority under which alone the nation grew up, *the effects of anarchy are felt.*—They have no national government now in the rebel States. There is no law protecting citizens there, and there will be none even when the power now in the ascendant gets undisputed control, if it ever should. The authority under which every citizen lived secure there is overturned, and there can be no like authority set up in its place.—The rebel States do not constitute a nation. No one can fix their national boundaries or define their precise interests. If revolution set them up *rightfully*, how much farther is that revolution to go before it has done all its work. Certain oracles of rebel sympathy here say that Pennsylvania belongs with the south. In Baltimore, the secesh claim that Maryland is indisputably a part of the new confederacy. Cox and Vallandigham claim that the place of Ohio is not with New England, at least, and that as a preferable alternative to remaining in the Union with the east, that State will also go with the South.

Now the people ought, without delay, to know that all this is a road leading downward rapidly to universal anarchy. Those men are anarchists who shout their enmity to one State and one section, and who do their utmost to divide the nation again and again. They bend all their energies to destroy so much of the national fabric as remains, instead of helping to crush rebellion and reunite the people. The misfortune is that we are too incredulous as to their evil purposes, and too quiet and confident in the position we yet have. We believe it impossible for the partisan villany to divide the south from us, and allowed the falsehoods by which the people of that section were embittered to pass almost unheeded. The same systematic perversion is now tried on a larger field. We believe it cannot separate us again, or so injure the national strength as to prevent our triumph over the rebellion. But even if it cannot, it is well to see just what the authors of mischief aim at, and to take warning in time.

General anarchy is what these malignants aim at. That is not government which leaves us open to war on the intangible borders of each State.—There is no national authority if a single city is allowed to set up its authority against everything else. A gulf more terrible than imagination can conceive opens when Pennsylvania, fallen under the control of a disloyal faction, seeks her place with the south, as that faction has declared she will do. Then our citizens would begin to realize the atrocity of the counsels which these men constantly put forth, though now they pass almost unnoticed. There is no immunity from danger when government is overthrown. The desolated border of the rebel States tells a fearful tale of the retributions which follow the crimes against the nation. This city might also bring on itself frightful ruin, and every part of the rich country we delight in throughout the State may suffer the horrors of intestine war, if the incendiary counselors who advise national disintegration succeed in their purposes.

Warnings and appeals were made with earnestness and urgency when the cotton States first attempted to destroy the nation, but they were secured. The absence of government was nothing to them—they could set up a better one of their own in a month. It was, they believed, the easiest thing in the world to throw off one form of government and take on another.—They could begin with South Carolina, and on that glorious cornerstone could erect half the States, as willing elements of the new empire, and if the rest were refractory could conquer them also. They were sure of all south of Pennsylvania, and their partisans here desired to give them the State, while Wood held New York in his hand, a free tender when they were ready to take her. And so the anarchy began—whelming half the Union in ruin already.

The lesson has not been learned by the loyal States as it should have been, or the power of the faction calling itself the Democratic party would not have the license it has. In every one of the organs of that faction vigorous and untiring efforts are made to destroy something of that which remains to us. The most necessary of financial measures are abused and degraded to the utmost. The ordinary administration of the government is characterized in a spirit of ceaseless hate and obloquy. Whatever can be done to weaken the nation is done, and not a word is said to sustain it in its trials. In so much as they dare, and by every device that is available, the disintegration and ruin of the nation are sought. This is the road to real anarchy, and the results of anarchy are at hand in the rebel States to show us what the end of that fearful path is.

☞ A precocious youth in a country town in this state had arrived at the age of nine years when his father sent him to school.—He stood beside the teacher to repeat the letters of the alphabet. "What's that?" "That's a harrer," vociferated the urchin. "No, that's A." "A." "Well, what's the next?" "Ox-yoke." "No, it's B." "Taint neither er! It's an ox-yoke. Crock all hemlock I—Think I don't know?"

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Speeches of General Scott, Rev. Dr. Tyng, General Burnside, and Others.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Academy of Music was crowded to overflowing last evening, on the occasion of the meeting of the Christian Commission. Before the commencement of the exercises, the Chairman of the New York Committee, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, suggested to those present that it would much comport with the character of the occasion if the venerable General Scott, who was about to take the chair, should be received by the audience rising in silence, rather than by any other demonstration. Almost instantly, General Scott appeared, and the audience unanimously complied with the request.

On taking the chair, General Scott spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens—The honor done me, on this occasion, in calling me to occupy this chair upon an occasion of so much importance and worth, gladdens the heart of an old soldier, and fills him with gratitude and love. New York has sent out her thousands upon thousands of brave sons to fight the battles of our Constitution and Union, and has not forgotten them upon their fall or upon their return home. Her care has been incessant. She has given them every aid, has cared for their families, watched over the wounded, sick, lame, and halt, upon their return. The objects of this Association will be explained to you by my colleague in the duties of the chair, more fully than I shall attempt to give upon the occasion. With such a cause, that God will prosper our efforts and give us triumph, no Christian man can doubt.

Messrs. William E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Rev. A. Reed, then made brief but spirited addresses.

Colonel McKeen and Rev. Mr. Gause also made a few remarks, which excited much applause.

General Burnside then spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: When I learned that this meeting was to be presided over by one whom I have always, from boyhood, loved to call my chief—one whom I have learned to admire—one of the noblest patriots and greatest captains of our land—I determined that I would depart from the rule which I had laid down for myself, according to the wishes of some of my poor friends, by attending here this evening, and I promised at the same time to make a few remarks.—Since I made that promise, I have been every night in a railroad car, and occupied during the day until this morning, when I returned here, and during this entire day I have been by a sick bed, so that, not being in the habit of speaking to as large audiences as this, you must excuse me if I say but a few words to you. I am glad that I came here this evening, because, first, I hope that I am rendering some aid to this most Christian Association, in the great labor of humanity towards the soldiers in the field, and I feel it my duty on all occasions to do all that I have in my power to strengthen the soldiers in the field, with whom I have been so lately connected in active service. No one knows better than I do the great value of the labors which are wrought by your Association, and no one knows better than I do, to-night, all the influence that it has upon our soldiers; no one knows better than I do the need that the hands of this Association should be strengthened, and particularly at a time like the present, when we are in anticipation of great events in the field. A few weeks may demonstrate, more especially the need of the labors of your delegates in the field. Great battles must almost inevitably be fought within a few weeks. Large contending forces are in the presence of each other, and as soon as the elements will permit them to come in contact with each other, it is not only fair to suppose, but it is almost impossible to avoid a collision. In fact, it is necessary that there should be a collision, and that increases the necessity for your delegates in the field to be strengthened by your Association, and that your Association be strengthened by the sympathy and material aid of the public. I am glad, therefore, that I have come here this evening, because if by my influence—by my words, I can aid this Association, I shall be glad, because in doing that, I strengthen the army in the field, and by strengthening the army in the field in whatever way, I am doing my duty and *my pleasure—by strengthening* the Government, and doing all in my power to sustain it under all circumstances. [Applause.] You may expect me to say a few words in reference to the condition of the army with which I have been so lately identified. A wrong impression is existing in the community with reference to that condition. Some persons are impressed with the idea that that army is in a demoralized state. That is not the case. The soldiers are as brave as ever they were. They are well clothed, well fed, well armed, and as long as they are well, are able to take care of themselves. Our officers are becoming more experienced every day.—There is no demoralization in the field, which the conversation in the street and in private circles would indicate. There is not that adherance to my special principle, to any special set of men, or laws, or parties, among the soldiers, as some people indicate.—They remember and appreciate, and feel that while it is noble and grand to entertain personal friendship and personal love for their commander, they, at the same time, fully realize that it is ignominious and low to give a blind adherence to any man, to any name, or to any specific line of policy, either political or military. They are in the field to give their whole strength and energy in support of the Government. We make mistakes here at home which probably have done some harm, and yet to no great extent, and might do more if pursued; but I think that our people in the main, when they find themselves wrong, will generally right themselves, and I think this mistake will be righted. Many discouraging letters have been written to soldiers in the field. We should try to correct that, and write encouraging letters. Many discouraging speeches have been made, and in some cases, public journalists have written discouraging paragraphs, which have fallen under their eyes, and some discouraging pamphlets have been written and sent to the soldiers. All these things have done no harm, and many conversations related to them take place with the soldiers. I heard a man in Washington the other day, near me—he did not know me; I was in citizen's dress, and he was talking to half a dozen admirers about him—say that *he wished and hoped to see* the guillotine established again—he wanted to see the heads rolling from the block by the thousand. I heard another man, who was trying to show some special enthusiasm in favor of the Government—the Administration—and he was doing the Administration harm at the time. I heard another man, coming in the cars, last night, talking to a soldier, and he talked in a strain that I call treasonable.

He was trying to impress this soldier with the idea that he ought not to return to his duty in the field—that this war had become a political war—that the President of the United States, only he used a very opprobrious epithet in speaking of him, was fighting for a political party—that these men were being sacrificed in the field for that purpose. This was wrong. That soldier did not seem to believe it. He did not seem to be of the same opinion, and I prayed that he would not be. There are mistakes in our private circle and in our intercourse every way.

I think, at the same time, we should entertain opinions with reference to the policy of the Government. It is our duty to be temperate in our expressions, and use all the powers that we have within the limits of the Constitution to do our duty to the Government as it now is. We are fighting against the people of the South simply because they did not want to live under a President elected in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and I know we would be doing very wrong to think for one moment, of course, of attempting to force the Government of the United States to give up what the Constitution gives it the right to do.

The President of the United States has a right to maintain such people about him as he pleases. The Constitution gave him that. He has been elected for four years; half of his term is gone; if the people don't like him, at the end of four years they can change their policy. I do not mean to say by this that the people do not like him. I do not express my opinion. But these are the things that are demoralizing the army in the field—but they are not demoralizing it to any great extent. I am sure of that. It is demoralized probably no more than any large army in the field has been some time during its existence. And now you will pardon me if I simply close my remarks with the expression to you of my earnest and high appreciation of the value of the labors of your association, and I shall constantly pray to God that you may be prospered in this great work that is before you, and that our armies in the field may strengthened for the work that is before them, and that our Government may be established in purity and peace.

Gen. Burnside sat down amid repeated applause.

There can be no Neutrals in this War. Only Patriots or Traitors.

Thos. B. Byran, Esq., of Chicago, in a recent letter addressed to prominent democrats testifies to the truth of the prediction of Stephen *A. Douglas*, a few days before his death, that slavery, being the cause of the present rebellion, that rebellion would end in the overthrow of slavery. On the occasion of his last public appearance, and while on his way to the "Wigwam," in company with Mr. Byran, in his wonted terse and emphatic language, Mr. Douglas declared that the leading politicians of the South—the "Southern conspirators," as he more than once called them—were alone responsible for the war, and for the political suicide of the South, *and for slavery*, which it would involve. No man ever uttered a more scathing denunciation of these arch-traitors than fell from the lips of Judge Douglas. No allusions, direct or indirect, was made to abolitionists, but the *entire* infamy of the causeless and accursed revolt was placed where it belonged, and in a far different latitude from that assigned to it by some more modern historians. In this connection it may be well to remind those who profess to be the followers of the great statesman that, at the meeting which immediately followed the time when he so prophetically spoke as above testified to, Senator Douglas said:

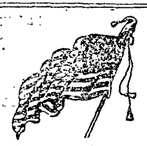
"This is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; ONLY PATRIOTS—OR TRAITORS."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE NEWS.—We have no important army news.

THE paper upon which we print the *Globe* costs us a hundred per cent. more than a better quality cost us last fall, and still we are determined to keep our terms as heretofore, $1,50 a year, in advance. A number of our patrons who have unfortunately got behind, should be able to see the necessity now of paying up more promptly. Last week we had a rush of new subscribers, and reliable promises that the loyal men of the county would continue to flock to the support of the *Globe*. The *Monitor*, last fall, predicted that the *Globe* would be crushed out by the first of April next,—from present appearances, somebody will be badly sold. The *Monitor's* agents, although very active, have succeeded only in pulling the wool over the eyes of a few. We pity the man who can be blindly led into a rebel trap.

P. S.—All loyal citizens of the county will please act as agents for the *Globe*. They are authorized to send in names with advance payments.

THE Hon. John Conness, just elected United States Senator from California for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Milton S. Latham, (Dem.) has for ten years been an active politician in that State of the Northern Democratic or Broderick school, and was the candidate for Lt. Governor on the Broderick or anti-Lecompton ticket in 1859. Defeated in the canvass, he was immediately after chosen State Senator from El Dorado county by a large majority, receiving the Republican as well as the Broderick vote. He was a leading Douglas man in 1860, was the Union Democratic candidate for Governor in 1861, and has since been a hearty supporter of the Union movement and ticket.

Politics in Bedford County.—On the 9th inst., the Democratic party of Bedford county met in Bedford and appointed Hon. Job Mann Representative Delegate to the State Convention, instructed to support Hon. John Cessna for Governor. Senatorial Conferees were appointed and instructed to support Hon. Wm. P. Schell for Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention. This last arrangement will likely spoil some of the work of the Democratic Committee of this county.

THE PA. RESERVES.—The Pennsylvania Reserves have been re-brigaded and were on Thursday last assigned to their respective posts as follows:

First Brigade—Consisting of the Bucktails, First, Second and Sixth Regiments, Colonel McCandless, commanding brigade, are at Fairfax Court House.

Second Brigade—Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments, Colonel Sickle, commanding brigade, at Upton's Hill.

Third Brigade—Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments, Col. J. W. Fisher, commanding brigade, are at Miner's Hill.

THE Nashville *Union* truly remarks: "There can be no true Democracy while treason keeps its armies in the field, except *war Democracy*. The office-hunters who, at a time like this, preach peace, peace in the North, may be Democrats in name, but in reality they are tories and traitors, who would be in arms against the Government were they living in the so-called Confederacy."

Breckinridge, while in the Senate, was a peace Democrat! Where is he now? And where will Vallandigham, Hughes & Co. be, should they fail to rule the North? They will be with *their friends in the South*, where they should have been from the commencement of the war.

THE ANDERSON CAVALRY.—Intelligence has been received at Harrisburg from Major-General Rosecrans, that the Anderson Cavalry is once more reorganized. All the members are reported to have returned to duty, and Colonel Palmer, having arrived at Nashville, has assumed the command.

The Late Commodore Buchanan—The funeral of the late Lieut. Commodore THOS. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, United States Navy, killed at Bayou Teche, Louisiana, on the 14th January, took place at his native town, Bellefonte, Pa., on the 1st inst. He was but 25 years of age.

☞ Sermon No. 3 received, but too late for this issue.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR—*Vol. VII—A Day-School Monthly.*

The VISITOR commenced its *seventh volume* with the January No., 1863.—This is the only *Day School Periodical* published at

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR!

Magazine form. Beautifully illustrated. Readings, *Music*, Speeches, Dialogues, Stories, puzzles, &c., &c., from the VERY BEST WRITERS.

The *Visitor* has the largest circulation of any Educational Journal published.

Now is the time to form clubs for Winter Schools. Send for a *specimen*, and see inducement to clubs.

Address

DAUGHADAY & HAMMOND, *Pubs.*,
Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ We call the attention of Merchants, Booksellers, Druggists, Painters and others, to the advertisement of "THE CROTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY," No. 10 Cortlandt Street, New York, in another column. This Company undoubtedly stands at the head of the Trade, *both in quantity and variety* of the goods they manufacture and import; as they are constantly manufacturing, they keep up a full assortment at all seasons of the year, and are fully prepared to fill orders for goods in their line at any time.

The Right Kind of Democrats.

For two years, we have labored almost single-handed, against the politicians who think more of the success of their party than they do or the success of our army against the rebels.—But *now*, in every State in the loyal North, men who have heretofore acted the part of the mere partisan, are urging the necessity of abandoning party lines, that all loyal men can come together harmoniously in support of our army and our Government. As a contract between the action of the *party* men and the loyal Democrats, we lay before our readers the following report of a meeting recently held in Queens county, New York:

"Queens county, as everybody knows, has heretofore been one of the Democratic strongholds. But everywhere Democrats are leaving that they were Americans before they were partisans, and multitudes who were once true above all things to party, have put aside that fealty, and have rallied to the defence of liberty and law. Queens county, on Saturday, recorded in the most emphatic manner her loyalty to true Democratic principles. A meeting was held at Hempstead Court House, called by the supervisors, which was very numerously attended by citizens from all parts of the country. Ex-Governor John A. King presided, and the most determined avowal, on the part of the different speakers, of the necessity of the suppression of the rebellion with a strong hand, was most cordially and earnestly responded to. Mr. King being called away before the meeting was over, the chair was taken by the Hon. Lewis J. Beach, the County Judge, when the feelings and convictions of the assembly were finally embodied in the following plain spoken resolutions. They were offered by Mr. Richard Busteed, a well known Democrat of this city, whose summer residence is at Hempstead."

Mr. Busteed, in offering the resolutions, accompanied them with the following remarks:

"I have the utmost contempt for him who by speech or act attempts to draw party lines now. This is the appropriate office of home traitors; let them have a monopoly of the work.—I am certain no true Democrat will engage in it; at least no intelligent or reputable person will do so. There is a great fight on hand between democracy and aristocracy; between the privileges of the few and the rights of the multitude—between caste and republican equality; and he is the genuine Democrat who loves liberty more than slavery.

"The Democracy that will not endure this test is spurious. The man who delays or hazards victory to our arms, by talking kindly of rebels, or unkindly of lawful authority or necessary instrumentalities, or by preventing enlistments, or in any other way, is not only not a Democrat, but he is a traitor, meaner than all his Southern compatriots; a sneaking, sniveling, cowardly traitor, scarcely worth the rope or time it would take to hang him.

"My own position is easily declared. I was a Democrat. I am a loyal lover of my country, whose free institutions I do not care to outlive.—[Cheers.] I *will be* what her necessities, the convictions of my intelligence and the dictates of my conscience makes me. If this be treason to party, the party can make the most of it." [Great applause.]

Resolved, That in this crisis of our country's fate, it becomes us to forego all mere party considerations, and, forgetting that we were ever politicians, become patriots in the best sense of the word.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the Government by every means known to warfare, to subjugate all rebeldom to the lawful authority of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will hereafter know no political distinctions among men, except that of loyalist and traitor, and that treason shall include not alone the overt act, but the cowardly wish and the disloyal sentiment.

Resolved, That until the war be ended in the utter extermination of treason and traitors, the people of Queens county accept as their motto, "Whosoever is not for us is against us;" and that a half-hearted support of the Government is but a shallow pretext of hypocrisy, and will receive as it deserves, our scorn and contempt.

Resolved, That the voice of the first city in our country finds a responsive echo in its adjacent rural neighborhood, and, with New York, we declare it to be our deliberate and solemn conviction, that "it is far better every rebel should perish, than one more loyal soldier should die."

Special Message by Governor Curtin.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Feb. 12th, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I desire to call your attention to a subject of moment.—When the present infamous and God-condemned rebellion broke out, Congress was not in session, and the occurrence of such a state of things not having been foreseen in former times, no adequate legislation had been had to meet it. At the same time—the life of the country being at stake—it appeared necessary that some means should be taken to control the small band of traitors in the loyal states, so as to prevent them from machinations which might be injurious, if not fatal, to the national cause. Under these circumstances, the General Government resorted to the system of military arrests of dangerous persons, and having thus commenced acting under it, have continued (at long intervals in this State) to pursue it. The Government of the United States acts directly on individuals, and the State Executive has no authority or means to interfere with arrests of citizens of the United States, made under the authority of that Government. Every citizen of Pennsylvania is also a citizen of the United States, and owes allegiance to them, as well as (subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States) he owes it to Pennsylvania. If he be unlawfully deprived of his liberty his only redress is to be had at the hands of the judiciary. In such times as the present, it is more than ever necessary to preserve regularity in official action. Great efforts have been, and are, perhaps, still being made, by persons blinded, or ill-disposed, to throw us into a state of revolution; that is to say, to create anarchy and confusion, and ultimately to bring about the destruction of life and property among us.—Any irregular, much more illegal, interference by your executive, with matters which, by the constitution, are not entrusted to his cognizance, and especially any such interference with the action of the executive of the United States or with the functions of the judiciary, would be, in the existing crisis, emphatically dangerous, it would have a direct revolutionary tendency—in fact, it would be to commence a revolution.

The courts of justice are open, and, no doubt, all personal wrong can be properly redressed in due course of law. I do not know how many arrests of the kind heretofore referred to have been made in Pennsylvania, as I have at no time been privy to the making of them, but I believe they have been few. I was under the impression that there would be no necessity for more of them, otherwise I might have referred to them in my annual message; but recent events having shown that this impression was erroneous, I deem it my duty now to invite your attention to the subject.

The contest in which we are engaged is one for the preservation of our own liberty and welfare. The traitors at the South hate the great body of our people, who are loyal, and hate and bitterly despise the few who are ready for submission. Unless the rebellion be effectually suppressed we must lose our pride of country, the larger portion of our territory and the elements not only of greatness, but of prosperity, and even of security to life, liberty and property. Notwithstanding all this, it is, I fear, an undoubted truth that a few wretches among us, false to all our free and loyal traditions; false to the memory of their fathers, and to the rights of their children; false to the country which has given them birth and protected them, only stopping short of the technical offence of treason, in the very madness of mischief are actively plotting to betray us, to poison and mislead the minds of our people, by treacherous misrepresentations, and to so aid and comfort the rebels that our fate may be either to abandon the free North, and become hangers-on of a Government founded in treachery, fraud and insane ambition, or, at best, to dissolve the Union under which we have prospered, and to break this fair and glorious country into fragments, which will be cursed by perpetual discords at home, and by the contempt and ill-usage of foreign nations, from which we shall then be too weak to vindicate ourselves.

That such offences should be duly punished, no good citizen can doubt; and that proper legislation by Congress is required for that purpose, can be as little doubted. Whether such legislation should include a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in any and what parts of the country, is a question which belongs exclusively to the legislative authorities of the United States, who, under the Constitution, have the right to determine it.—That great writ ought not to be suspended, unless to the wisdom of Congress the present necessity shall appear to be urgent.

Therefore, I recommend the passage of a joint resolution, earnestly requesting that Congress shall forthwith pass laws defining and punishing offences of the class above referred to, and providing for the fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury, of persons charged with such offences in the loyal and undisturbed States, so that the guilty may justly suffer and the innocent be relieved. A. G. CURTIN.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 12, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—*I notice in the Monitor* a query:—"Who of the 125th Regiment bore away the colors at the battle of Antietam, etc?" I was informed by two or three, one of whom was an eye-witness, that Captain Wallace did. The editor of the *Monitor* says he has it from private letters that young Greenland bore the colors after two bearers had fallen, and took it off the field. Either the *Monitor's* private information or that given me, must be wrong. I am not in the habit of writing at random, and I assure the *Monitor* that I had my information from a source I believed reliable, but I say, "honor to whom honor is due," and if the question should be settled in favor of the brave Greenland, none will be more ready to do him honor than your humble correspondent.

Yours truly,
J. L. A.

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Negro Troops Against the Rebels.—1st South Carolina Volunteers in the Field.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

FERNANDINA, Florida, Feb., 1863.—Colonel T. W. Higginson, with a detachment of his regiment, the First South Carolina Volunteers, came down from Beaufort last week to attend to the wants of our rebel brethren in Georgia and Florida. At St. Simon and Sokyl Islands the expedition captured a quantity of railroad iron, valued at five thousand dollars, live stock, and farming utensils of much utility to contrabands, who are exceedingly anxious to make a crop this season.—Arriving at Fernandina, Colonel Higginson proceeded up the St. Mary's river, about twenty-five miles, to a point called Township, where he landed his command, and after marching a few miles from the river, on the Florida side, he met and thoroughly routed a company of mounted Floridians, emptying at the first discharge thirteen saddles, and killing and wounding many more, while on the Union side only one man was killed, Mr. Parsons, a private in Company G, and two others were seriously though not dangerously wounded. Two days after, Colonel Higginson ascended with the John Adams as high as Woodstock, Fla. His troops made sad havoc of the rebels as often as they appeared in force on either bank. At Woodstock seven rebel prisoners were taken, and the expedition brought off forty thousand brick, lumber, live stock, and all the jewels belonging to Madame Arburtis' slave barracoon, or, in chivalry parlance, jail, consisting of iron collars, bracelets for wrists and ankles, for both sexes. The only further casualty on our side, was the death of Capt. J. C. Clifton, commanding the John Adams. While engaged in conversation with Major Strong, standing near the pilot house, a Minie ball, fired from the shore, passed thro' his head, killing him instantly. Two bullets aimed at Major Strong, struck in fearful proximity to him, but then, as on several other occasions of extreme danger in face of the enemy, he behaved in the most gallant manner.

Colonel Higginson sent Capt. Trowbridge, Company A, First Regt. South Carolina Volunteers, from Fernandina, to look after the rebel salt works on the Georgian coast. Yesterday, Captain Trowbridge made the following report:

On Board the Planter, St. Andrew's Sound, January 31, 1863.

Colonel T. H Higginson:

COLONEL.—In accordance with instructions, I proceeded yesterday in search of the salt works supposed to be at King's Bay. They have not been rebuilt since they were destroyed on the former expedition.

Changing our course, we found salt works about five miles up Crooked River, on the main land. After a march of two miles across the marsh, with thirty men, and drawing a boat to enable us to cross an intervening creek, we destroyed them. There were twenty-two large boilers, two store-houses, a large quantity of salt, two canoes, together with barrels, vats, &c., used in manufacturing the salt.

Owing to the bad state of the boilers on the Planter, and lack of water for the troops, I find it necessary to put in at Philadelphia, St. James Island, for repairs and supplies. Will return to this place, if possible, early to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

I am, Col., your ob't servant,
CHARLES T. TROWBRIDGE,
Comdg. Co. A, 1st Regt. S. C. Vols.

This expedition proved a complete success. Our colored troops are more than a match for any equal number of white rebels which can be brought against them. With a few horse carts to transport ammunition (for they will provide commissary and quartermaster's stores as they go), these freedmen are all sufficient to snuff out the rebellion.

The Direct Tax Commissioners have already assessed a large amount of real estate in Florida. Very soon it will be brought into market, and the title will pass to loyal owners.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. HIGGINSON.

The following full and explicit official report of Col. T. W. Higginson, records the gallant conduct of the negroes under fire, and their successful operations in Georgia and Florida:

On Board Steamer Ben Deford,
Sunday, Feb. 1, 1863.

Brigadier General Saxton, Military Governor, &c.:

GENERAL.—I have the honor to report the safe return of the expedition under my command, consisting of 462 officers and men of the First Regt. of South Carolina Volunteers, who left Beaufort on January 23d, on board the steamers John Adams, Planter, and Ben Deford.

The expedition has carried the regimental flag and the President's Proclamation far into the interior of Georgia and Florida. The men have been repeatedly under fire; have had infantry, cavalry, and even artillery arranged against them, and have, in every instance, come off not only with unblemished honor, but with undisputed triumph. At Township, Florida, a detachment of the expedition fought a cavalry company which met us unexpectedly on a midnight march through pine woods, and which completely surrounded us. They were beaten off with a loss on our part of one man killed and seven wounded, while the opposing party admits of twelve men killed (including Lieutenant Jones, in command of the company), besides many wounded. So complete was our victory that the enemy scattered, hid in the woods all night, not returning to his camp, which was five miles distant, until noon next day; a fact which was unfortunately unknown until too late to follow up our advantage. Had I listened to the urgent appeals of my men, and pressed the flying enemy, we could have destroyed his camp; but in view of the darkness, his uncertain numbers and swifter motions, with your injunctions of caution, I judged it better to rest satisfied with the victory already gained.

On another occasion a detachment of about 250 men, on board the John Adams, fought its way forty miles up and down a river, the most dangerous in the department—the St. Mary's—a river left untraversed by our gunboats for many months, as it requires a boat built like the John Adams to ascend it successfully. The stream is narrow, swift, winding, and bordered at many places with high bluffs, which blazed with rifle shots. With our glasses, as we approached these points, we could see mounted men by the hundreds galloping through the woods from point to point to await us, and though fearful of our shot and shell, they were so daring against musketry that one rebel actually sprang from the shore upon the large boat which we towed at our stern, where he was shot down by one of my sergeants. We could see our shell scatter the rebels as they fell among them, and some terrible execution must have been done; but not a man of this regiment was killed or wounded, though the steamer is covered with bullet marks, one of which shows where our brave Captain Clifton, commander of the vessel, fell dead beside his own pilot house, shot thro' the brain by a Minie ball. Major Strong, who stood beside him, escaped as if by magic, both of them being unnecessarily exposed without my knowledge. The secret of our safety was in keeping the regiment below, except the gunners; but this required the utmost energy of the officers, as the men were wild to come on deck, and even implored to be landed on shore and charge on the enemy.

Nobody knows anything about these men who has not seen them in battle. I find that I myself knew nothing.—There is a fiery energy about them beyond anything of which I have ever read, unless it be the French Zouaves. It requires the strictest discipline to hold them in hand. During our first attack on the river, before I got them all penned below, they crowded at the open ends of the steamer, loading and firing with inconceivable rapidity and shouting to each other, "Never give it up!" When collected into the hold they actually fought each other for places at the few port-holes from which they could fire on the enemy.

Meanwhile the black gunners, admirably trained by Lieuts. Stockdale and O'Neil, (both being accomplished artillerists,) and Mr. Heron, of the gunboat, did their duty without the slightest protection and with great coolness, amid a storm of shot.

This river expedition was not undertaken in mere bravado. Capt. Sears, U. S. A., the contractor of Fort Clinch, had urged upon the War Department to endeavor to obtain a large supply of valuable brick, said to remain at the brick-yards, thirty miles up the St. Mary's, from which Fort Clinch was originally supplied The War Department had referred the matter to Col. Hawley, who approved my offer to undertake the enterprise. Apart from this, it was the desire of Lieut. Hughes, U. S. N., commanding United States steamer Mohawk, now lying at Fernandina, to obtain information regarding a rebel steamer, the Borosa, said to be lying further up the river, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. Both objects were accomplished. I brought away all the bricks, and ascertained the Borosa to be worthless. I have the honor to state that I have on board the Ben Deford 250 bars of the best new railroad iron, valued at $5,000, and much needed in this Department. This was obtained in St. Simon's and Jekyer islands, Georgia, from abandoned rebel forts a portion of it having been previously blown up and collected by Captain Steedman, of the Paul Jones. I have also five large sticks of valuable yellow-pine timber, said to be worth $700, which came from St. Mary's, Georgia. There is also a quantity of rice, rosin, cordage, oars, and other small matters, suitable for army purposes. On board the Jno. Adams there is a flock of 25 sheep, from Woodstock, Fla. I have turned over to Capt. Sears about 40,000 large sized bricks, valued at about $10,000, in view of the present high freights.—I have also turned over to Judge Satla, Civil Provost Marshal at Fernandina, four horses, four steers, and a quantity of agricultural implements suitable for Mr. Helper's operations in that location.

I have seen with mine own eyes, and left behind for want of means of transportation, (and because brick was considered even more valuable,) enough of the choicest Southern lumber to load five steamers like the Ben Deford—an amount estimated at more than a million feet, and probably worth at Hilton Head, $50,000. I also left behind from choice, valuable furniture by the housefull—pianos, china, &c., all packed up for transportation, as it was sent inland for safe keeping. Not only were my officers and men forbidden to take any of these things for private use, but nothing was taken for public use save articles strictly contraband of war. No wanton destruction was permitted, nor were any buildings burned, unless in retaliation for being fired upon, according to the usages of war. Of course no personal outrage was permitted or desired.

At Woodstock I took six male prisoners whom I brought down the river as hostages, intending to land part of them before reaching Fernandina and release them on parole. But in view of the ferocious attacks made upon us from the banks, this would have seemed an absurd stretch of magnanimity, and by the advice of Colonel Hawley I have brought them for your disposal.

At the same place we obtained a cannon and a flag, which I respectfully ask permission for the regiment to retain. We obtained also some trophies of a different description, from a shavejill, which I shall offer for your personal acceptance: three setts of stocks, of different structure; the chains and staples used for confining prisoners to the floor, and the key of the building. They furnish good illustrations of the infernal barbarism against which we contend.

We return at the appointed time, though there are many other objects which I wish to effect, and our rations are not nearly exhausted. But the Ben Deford is crowded with freight, and the ammunition of the Jno. Adams is running low. Captain Hallett has been devoted to our interest, as was also, until his lamented death, the brave Captain Clifton. Of the Planter I have hitherto said nothing, as her worn-out machinery would have left her perfectly valueless but for the laborious efforts of Capt. Eadridge, and her Engineer, Mr. Baker, aided by the unconquerable energy of Capt. Trowbridge, of Com. A, who had the command on board. Thanks to this they were enabled during our absence up the St. Mary's River, to pay attention to the salt works along the coast.—Finding that the works at King's bay, formerly destroyed by this regiment, had never been rebuilt, they proceeded five miles up Crooked River, where salt works were seen. Captain Trowbridge, with Captain Rodgers, of Co. F, and thirty men, then marched two miles across a marsh, drawing a boat with them, and then sailed up a creek and destroyed the works. There were twenty-two large boilers, two store-houses, a large quantity of salt, two canoes, with barrels, and all things appertaining.

I desire to make honorable mention not only of the above officers, but of Major Strong, Captains James, Co. B, Randolph, Co. C, Metcalf, Co. G, and Dolly, Co. H. Indeed, every officer did himself credit, so far as he had opportunity, while the cheerfulness and enthusiasm of the men made it a pleasure to command them.

We found no large numbers of slaves anywhere, yet we brought away several whole families and obtained by their means the most reliable information. I was interested to observe that the news of the President's Proclamation produced a marked effect upon them, and in one case it was of the greatest service to us in securing the hearty aid of a guide who was timid and distrustful till he heard that he was legally free after which he aided us gladly and came away with us.

My thanks are due for advice and information, to Capt. Steedman, U. S. N., of the steamer Paul Jones; to Acting Master Moses, U. S. N., of the bark Fernandina; to Acting Lieutenant, Budd, U. S. N., of the steamer Potomska, for information and counsel, and especially to Lieut. Commanding Hughes, U. S. N., of the steamer Mohawk, for 20 tons of coal, without which we could not have gone up the river.

I may state, in conclusion, that I obtained much valuable information, not necessary to make public, in regard to the location of supplies of lumber, iron, rice, rosin, turpentine and cotton, and it would afford the officers and men of this regiment great pleasure to be constantly employed in obtaining these supplies for the government from rebel sources. But they would like better to be permitted to occupy some advanced point in the interior, with a steamer or two like the John Adams, and an adequate supply of ammunition. We could obtain to a great extent our own provisions, and rapidly enlarge our numbers, and could have information in advance of every movement against us. A chain of such posts would completely alter the whole aspect of the war in the seaboard slave States, and would accomplish what no accumulation of Northern regiments can so easily effect.

No officer in this regiment now doubts that the key to the successful prosecution of this war lies in the unlimited employment of black troops. Their superiority lies simply in the fact that they know the country, which white troops do not; and, moreover, that they have peculiarities of temperament, position and motive which belong to them alone. Instead of leaving their homes and families to fight, they are fighting for their homes and families, and they show the resolution and sagacity which a personal purpose gives. It would have been madness to attempt with the bravest white troops what I have successfully accomplished with black ones.

Everything, even to the piloting of the vessel, and the selection of the proper points for cannonading, was done by my own soldiers; indeed, the real conductor of the whole expedition at the St. Mary's was Corporal Robert Sutton, of Company G, formerly a slave upon the St. Mary's River—a man of extraordinary qualities, who needs nothing but a knowledge of the alphabet to entitle him to the most signal promotion. In every instance where I followed his advice the predicted result followed, and I have never departed from it however slightly, without having reason for subsequent regret. I have the honor to be &c.,

T. W. HIGGINSON, Col. Com.,
1st Regt., South Carolina Vols.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Movements of the Rebels in Mississippi.—Troops from Mobile Gone to Vicksburg.—Effect of the Conscription.—A Barge Runs the Blockade at Vicksburg.

Cairo, Feb. 13.—Memphis papers of the 11th have been received.

The rebel advance in Mississippi is said to be at Okolono, trying to repair the railroad destroyed by General Grant. The inclemency of the weather delays their movements by way of Tuscumbia.

It is reported that the enemy moved a large part of the Army of Virginia to Vicksburg, and had also taken all the garrison of Mobile, except 4,000, which force was left for police duty.

The railroad from Selma to Meridan has been completed, thus enabling the rebels to concentrate their forces at Vicksburg.

The enforcement of the conscription act is driving many citizens from Alabama and Mississippi to the North.

In consequence of the frequent violation of the regulation against carrying contraband articles to the South, more rigorous measures have been resorted to.

All downward-bound boats are stopped at Island No. 10, and the cargo and passengers examined.

A steamer which arrived from Vicksburg on Monday, reports that a barge, loaded with coal, ran the blockade on Sunday last.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Skirmish near Charlestown—Capture of a Rebel Lieutenant and several Cavalrymen.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Brigadier General Kelly, dated Harper's Ferry to-day, to Lieutenant Colonel Cheesborough, A. A. G., says:

Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, a squad of Baylor's rebel cavalry attacked a small scouting party of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, from Kearneysville, consisting of twelve men, killing one, wounding two, and capturing four men and several horses.

About 4 o'clock P. M., my scouts from here fell in with the same party a few miles south of Charlestown, and, after a running fight for several miles, recaptured our men and horses, and captured Lieut. Baylor, two of his men and several horses.

The Prairie State and the Union.

How Illinois Soldiers Hate Treason Everywhere.

The special correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes:

CORINTH, Miss., January 31.—The prompt action taken by the Indiana regiments in Gen. Rosecran's army, in reference to "home traitors," has started the ball. The Illinois troops in Grant's army have spoken to the "peace men" and "butternuts" in the Illinois Legislature.

At a meeting of the officers of the different Illinois regiments stationed at this post, the following proceedings were had. The meeting being called to order, Lieut. Col. Phillips, of the Ninth Illinois, was elected President, and Adjutant Letton, Sixtieth Illinois, Secretary.

Col. Chetlain, of the Twelfth Illinois, stated that the object of calling the Illinois officers together, was to adopt resolutions to show Gov. Yates and the other officers of Illinois, and all our friends at home, that we are still in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and that we will uphold our President and Governor in all their efforts to put down this rebellion.

On motion, a Committee on Resolutions was elected, consisting of the following officers:

Col. Chetlain, Twelfth Illinois, commanding post; M. M. Bane, Fiftieth Illinois, commanding Third Brigade; Lieut. Col. Wilcox, Fifty-second Illinois; Col. Burke, Sixty-sixth Illinois; Col. A. J. Babcock, Seventh Illinois; Col. Mersy, Ninth Illinois, commanding Second Brigade; Lieut. Col. Morrill, Sixty-fourth Illinois.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our Government is now engaged in a struggle for perpetuation of every right dear to us as American citizens, and requires the united efforts of all good, true and loyal men in its behalf; and

Whereas, We have beheld with feelings of sadness and deep regret, the bitter partisan spirit that is becoming vindictive and malicious in our State, the tendency of which is to paralize and frustrate the plans of the Federal and State authorities in their efforts to suppress this infamous Rebellion; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That having pledged our most cherished earthly interests to the service of our common country, in this hour of national peril, we ask our friends and neighbors at home to lay aside all petty jealousies and party animosities, and, as one man, stand by us in upholding the President in his war measures, in maintaining the authority and the dignity of the Government, and in unfurling again the glorious emblem of our nationality over every city and town of rebeldom.

2. *Resolved*, That we tender Governor Yates and Adjutant-General Fuller our warmest thanks for their untiring zeal in organizing, arming and equipping the army which Illinois has sent to the field; and for their timely attention to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers; and we assure them of our steady and warm support in their efforts to maintain for Illinois the proud position of pre-eminent loyalty which she now occupies.

3. *Resolved*, That we have watched the traitorous conduct of those members of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, who, misrepresenting their constituencies, have been proposing a cessation of the war, avowedly to arrange terms of peace, but really to give time for the nearly exhausted rebels to recover their strength, and plotting to divest Governor Yates of the rights and authority vested in him by our State Constitution and laws, and to them we calmly and firmly say:

"Beware of the terrible retribution that is falling upon your coadjutors at the South, and that, as your crime is tenfold blacker, will swiftly smite you with tenfold horror, should you persist in your damnable deeds of treason."

4. *Resolved*, That in tendering our thanks to Governor Yates, and assuring him of our cordial support in his efforts to crush this inhuman rebellion, we are deeply and feelingly in earnest. We have left to the protection of the laws he is to enforce all that is dear to men—our wives, our children, our parents, our homes—and should the loathsome treason of the madmen who are trying to wrest from him a portion of his just authority render it necessary, in his opinion, for us to return and crush out treason there, we will promptly obey a proper order so to do, for we despise a sneaking traitor in the rear much more than the open rebel in front.

5. *Resolved*, That we hold in detestation and will execrate any man who, in this struggle for our national life, offers factious opposition to either the Federal or State authorities, in their efforts or measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of this Godless Rebellion.

6. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to all propositions for a cessation of hostilities, or a compromise, other than those propositions which the Government has constantly offered: Return to loyalty and obedience to the laws, on a common level with other States of the Union, under the Constitution as our fathers made it.

Lieut. Colonel Morrill, of the Sixty-fourth Illinois, not being able to attend, sent the following telegram, which the meeting decided to have inserted in the proceedings:

GLENDALE, Miss., Jan. 30, 1863.—*To Colonel Chetlain*—COLONEL: I am sorry that indisposition makes it impossible for me to attend on the committee, but I will authorize the committee to sign *my name to any resolutions* expressive of our utter abhorrence of the treasonable sympathy shown to Southern traitors at the North, and especially those who may have found their way into the Legislative halls of our own noble State.

Respectfully, JOHN MORRILL,
Lieut. Col. Com. Glendale.

Colonel Bane, Fiftieth Illinois; Lt. Colonel Phillips, *Ninth Illinois*; Lieut. Wilcox, Fifty-second Illinois, and other officers present then addressed the meeting. On motion, it was decided to have a copy of the resolutions sent to the commanding officer of each Illinois regiment in this district, to be read on dress parade to-morrow evening, and be voted upon by the men of each regiment; also, that copies of the proceeding be sent to Governor Yates, the Speaker of the Senate and House

of Representatives of the Legislature of Illinois, and to the Chicago and Springfield papers.

Three rousing cheers were then given for our National and State Governments, three for our old flag and three for the Army and Navy, after which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Headquarters Seventh Illinois Infantry—Adjutant T. W. Letton, Secretary: *Sir*—The resolutions were read on dress parade and adopted by the men of this command by a unanimous vote—not a dissenting voice.

S. E. LAWYER,
Capt. Com. 7th Illinois Infantry.

Headquarters Ninth Illinois Infantry.—The resolutions were read this evening to the enlisted men of the respective companies of my command, without any commissioned officer being present, and the first Sergeants have reported that the resolutions were approved and unanimously adopted without a single dissenting voice.

Your obedient servant,
JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lt. Col. Com. 9th Ill. Infantry.

Headquarters Twelfth Illinois Infantry.—The resolutions adopted at the meeting, last evening, were read at dress parade, this afternoon, and they were unanimously adopted. The regiment, which I have the honor to command, can be depended upon to put down rebels in their front or traitors in their rear.

JAMES R. HUGUNIN,
Maj. Com. 12th Illinois Infantry.

Headquarters Fiftieth Illinois Infantry.—The resolutions were read on dress this afternoon, and were unanimously adopted by all without a dissenting voice. T. W. GAINS,
Maj. Com. 50th Illinois Infantry.

Headquarters Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.—I have the honor to report that the Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, after listening attentively to the reading of the resolutions at dress parade, and without word or comment from any one, adopted them unanimously (with the exception of ten men), as their sentiments.

E. A. BOWEN,
Maj. Com. 52d Illinois Infantry.

Headquarters Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry.—Resolutions passed at the meeting of Illinois officers last night were read to the Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry on dress parade to-night and heartily endorsed by every man in the regiment, and three hearty cheers given for them, Gov. Yates and the army.

E. FORSE,
Maj. Com. 57th Illinois Infantry.

The Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth Regiments Illinois Infantry being on outpost duty, have not sent in their reports. JESSE J. PHILLIPS.
Lt. Col. 9th Illinois, President.

The Springfield *Journal* has received a letter from an officer in Gen. Grant's department, dated at Memphis, Tennessee, January 20th, 1863. In it occurs the following passage: "General John A. Logan says he would like to take his division up to Illinois and annihilate the traitors there. The army generally would like to send those traitorous scoundrels in our State and Indiana to that place where a drop of cold water would be more agreeable to them than the sign of the 'Golden Circle.'"

THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE RYE COFFLE. — Considerable excitement still prevails in reference to the rye coffee and the discovery of a vegetable poison in portions of that manufactured. Dr. Lewis Bauer, the Health Officer, together with other eminent physicians, has been making experiments upon the article, and has discovered that it contains ergot and other species of poison, which have been gathered with the rye. He administered some to a dog, and it had a similar effect upon him that it did upon the family who used it.—*It made the poor animal quite sick*, and would in a short time have killed him. The Doctor has accordingly prohibited the sale of rye coffee.—*N. Y. Express.*

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint*, *Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

TIME FOR ALL THINGS.—"Mrs. Briggs," said a neighbor who stepped into the house of the former, just as she was in the act of seating herself at the table. "Have you heard of that dreadful accident?"

"Why no—what is it?"

"Mr. Briggs has fallen from his wagon and is killed."

"Is it possible? Well just wait till I have finished my dinner and then you'll hear crying."

DIED,

On Monday, February 9th, at his residence near the waters of Stone Creek, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, EDWARD COX, in the 80th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of County Derry, Ireland, having emigrated to this his adopted country, some forty years ago. Landing at Baltimore, Md., he soon found his way to Brown's Mills, Mifflin county, Pa., where he resided for several years, before removing to Stone Creek settlement. Possessed by nature, of a strong, active mind, he was firm and unyielding in his convictions of right. Convinced of his need of Christ's atoning blood, he many years since became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which faith he died, in full assurance of a happy resurrection. W.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

ITEMS.—A gentleman from our town was recently robbed of his carpet-bag while sojourning in one of the towns in the northern part of the State. It contained several articles of value. A Lieutenant has been arrested for the theft, and it is believed will be convicted.

—Thomas Allison, a coal miner, was found on the road-side above Dudley Station on the H. & B. T. R. R. last Tuesday, with his leg broken. The injury was caused by a fall on the ice. He was carried to a house some half a mile off by the men who found him. He was recently married.

—Captain J. H. Larrimer, 5th Reg. Penna. Reserves, the former editor of the Clearfield *Republican*, passed thro' Huntingdon last Thursday evening on his way home, to recruit his health.—The Captain has seen much hard service, and has been in every engagement in which the corps participated. He is now, badly crippled with rheumatism.

—Capt. Simpson of the 125th Regt. Penna. Volunteers, returned to his home at Mill Creek last Thursday.—He is absent from his command on a short leave; he is looking well. He left the Regt. at Stafford Court House.

—The resignation of Lieut. Wm. C. Wagoner, of the 125th Regt. Pa. Vols., was recently accepted. He received a severe wound at Antietam, which would prevent him from undergoing the fatigues of a march.

—Sergeant Shorthill, of the same Regt., was in town on Friday. He is still lame from the effects of his wound received at Antietam, and it is feared he will be a cripple. The Sergeant has won for himself laurels of which he may well feel proud.

—George Harris, Esq., Attorney at Law, died in Hollidaysburg on Friday morning, the 13th instant. He was a promising young man. His remains were taken to the residence of his father in Williamsburg, on Saturday morning by the Masonic fraternity.—Such is life!

—The summer session at Mountain Female Seminary at Birmingham in this county commenced on Wednesday the 4th inst. The number of students last session was 46, and the prospects are good for an increase over that number this term.

—DISGRACEFUL.—The noise made by a set of fellows, with too much whiskey on board, on Sabbath evening in the lower end of town. Measures should be taken to put a stop to such proceedings. This has not been the first time we have heard it.

—The Huntingdon Academy commenced on Monday the 9th inst. The pupils made fine progress last term under Mr. M'Candless, their accomplished teacher.

—The ice cutters in Huntingdon have been busily engaged for the last two weeks in procuring a sufficient amount for summer use. The ice from the Juniata is as good as any in the State. A sherry cobbler or an iced lemonade is not hard to take on a warm day.

—Some of our young ladies were engaged last week in collecting money for the purpose of replenishing the library of the Huntingdon Presbyterian Sabbath School. Hope they succeeded in raising an amount sufficient for the purpose.

—Corn-cribs, hen-roosts and spring-houses, in and about Shirleysburg, have been suffering severely lately by the visits of some long-fingered gentry.—They will continue this practice until they are picked up.

—Saturday last was St. Valentine's day; drop letters were sent around promiscuously. The Post Office appeared to be the centre of attraction; it will not hurt the Post-Office Department much.

—The hunters have been engaged in hunting minks and musk-rats along the banks of the different streams, while our marksmen busy themselves in winning hogs. John Barrack won the hog on Saturday.

—A revival has been commenced here in the Baptist Church with prospects for a success. On last Sabbath two persons were baptised in the Juniata, near the turnpike bridge.

—During the last week we had all sorts of weather: cold, warm, snow, hail and rain, alternately. Sleighing is, at present, "played out."

—Died, in Alexandria, on the 5th inst., of consumption, Lieut. WILLIAM M'PHERRAN, of Capt. Wallace's company, 125th Regt. His funeral took place on the Sabbath following. The military and the order of O. F., and hundreds of friends were in attendance.

—The largest Military Hospital in the world has been recently dedicated in Philadelphia. It contains two thousand beds.

—The lads and lasses had a happy time in sending valentines the past week, and the demand still continues.

—60 guerillas, who were captured in the West, passed through here on Tuesday last.

—Sunday next is the 131st anniversary of the birth of Washington.

—Pennsylvania has had 18 Colonels killed in the present war.

SAXTON.—We were at Saxton a few days ago, and were surprised to find the improvement in the place since our last visit. The town presents a business appearance, being the point on the H. & B. T. R. R. where the coal trains are made up and sent to the different mines, and when they return, they are all weighed and taken from here to Huntingdon for shipment by the Pennsylvania Railroad or Canal. Several new buildings have been erected to accommodate the employees of the road. A new store just completed and filled with a well-selected stock of goods, is doing a thriving business. The enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Lowry & Wharton, deserve success. They have selected the site adjoining the hotel. A new and commodious water station has been built near the Railroad warehouse: The upper story contains several large water tanks capable of holding thousands of gallons of water conveyed from a large spring about 1½ miles off. The lower story is arranged for the Ticket Office, Despatcher's Office, and Post Office. The arrangement is a good one.

We are informed that Mr. Fulton, the Mining Engineer, intends building a neat residence; we know it will adorn the place.

The rebuilding of the bridge at Stonerstown is rapidly progressing, and will soon be completed; it will be much more substantial than the old one.

THINGS IN AND ABOUT SHADE GAP.—"Occasional" writing under the date of Feb. 9th, gives the *Shirleysburg Herald* some interesting items, which we transfer to our columns:

"Since the Holidays, Milnwood Academy, located in our village, has received quite an accession of students, and is in a flourishing condition. We understand the prospects for the Summer Session, commencing the first Wednesday in May, are very good.—Professor Wm. McKnight Williamson, the Principal, devotes his whole time and attention to his pupils, and gives very general satisfaction.

"POULTRY BUSINESS.—During the past winter much has been done at Shade Gap in the poultry business.—Several tons have been bought, dressed and taken to Washington City, where it has met with a ready sale at prices remunerative. This poultry has been carried direct from this place to Washington with teams. The distance is so great that it requires almost two weeks to make a single trip.—Consequently, the expenses, we should judge, of carting poultry some 150 miles, would be such that it would not pay. But it is not so. We are assured that it pays well. As an evidence of this, we have considerable rivalry in the business. We have now three firms engaged in the poultry business in Shade Gap.

"IS DRAFFING SCRIPTURAL?—It is well to go according to the good book. It is well even in National affairs to have a "Thus saith the Lord" for what we do. Though the Scriptures may not oppose drafting in general, yet they certainly oppose drafting *young men just married, and taking them from their wife and home for one year.*—"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home for one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he has taken." Thus reads Deuteronomy, 24th chapter and 5th verse. Now, could our Congress be prevailed upon to pass a law in unison with this Levitical Law, what a multitude of weddings we should soon have! How the young girls and old maids would rejoice! And how the poor parsons' pockets would be filled with wedding fees!

STAMPS ON CHECKS.—Great inconvenience is often experienced by persons receiving checks from a distance without having the Government stamp affixed. The law requires the person giving the check to put his own initials upon it with date. We think the law should be such as to allow the stamp to be affixed by any person holding the same. All the Government wants is the price of the stamp.

WM. MARCH is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large wareroom, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them. Good family flour by the barrel always on hand at the cheapest rates.

—Look out for new counterfeits on the Harrisburg Bank.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.00@8.00
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.50
Rye Flour	$4.00
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.80@2.00
Fair and Fine Red	$1.62@1.70
Rye	.82
Corn, prime Yellow	.84
Oats	.61
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$7.00@7.25
Timothy	$2.25@2.75
Wool	.60@.65
Hides	9¼

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₩ bbl	$7.00@7.50
Extra do ₩ cwt	3.75
White Wheat	1.45
Red Wheat	1.40
Rye	1.00
Corn	1.00
Oats	.40
Cloverseed	6.25
Flaxseed	2.00
Dried Apples	1.50
Butter	.18
Eggs	.15
Lard	.10
Ham	.10
Shoulder	.8
Sides	.9
Tallow	.9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Mrs. Anna Hoffman, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Anna Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

All the personal effects of the deceased will be sold on the 20th inst.

DAVID SNARE,
Administrator.

Huntingdon, Feb 11, 1863.-6t*

RECEIPTS and expenditures of Huntingdon county from the 7th day of January, 1862, to the 6th day of January, 1863, including both days:

RECEIPTS.

1851.	Charles Green, Wool.	$ 26 00	
1836.	Solomon Hamer, Jackson.	237 60	
1857.	William Johns, Cromwell.	73 14	
1852.	Joseph Cornelius, Cromwell.	5 32	
"	Samuel Steffy, Jackson.	79 01	
"	Thomas Hyskill, Warriorsmark.	1.7 52	
1850.	John Rothrock, Hopewell.	5.4 14	
"	A. J. Harrison, Huntingdon.	2.0 01	
"	Perry Moore, Morris.	4 67	
"	John Hoverstick, Penn.	53 89	
1860.	J. W. Myton, Barree.	121 23	
"	Jesse Cook, Carbon.	50 10	
"	Henry Lee, Jackson.	50 10	
"	John P. Stewart, Oneida.	15 12	
"	R. A. Lake, Porter.	144 31	
"	John Silverthorn, Tell.	20 60	
"	James Buckwalter, Walker.	1 00	
"	Henry Neff, West.	452 45	2284 91
1861.	John Biebin, Alexandria.	180 24	
"	John Logan, Barree.	686 05	
"	Jacob Musser, Brady.	255 00	
"	Christian Miller, Cass.	124 49	
"	John D. Corberry, Carbon.	230 36	
"	Isaac Ashton, Cassville.	48 33	
"	David Heck, Clay.	337 89	
"	James Baker, Cromwell.	670 15	
"	Wm. Clymans, Dublin.	550 30	
"	John Q. Adams, Franklin.	1048 90	
"	Henry S. Miller, Henderson.	227 88	
"	David Dunn, Huntingdon.	974 55	
"	Solom. on Lynn, Hopewell.	72 72	
"	John Oake, Jackson.	622 50	
"	Wm. B. White, Juniata.	140 00	
"	Abraham Harnish, Morris.	992 24	
"	Daniel Kyper, Oneida.	123 37	
"	William Dean, Penn.	330 62	
"	David F. Tussey, Porter.	725 25	
"	Morris Cutchall, Springfield.	217 53	
"	John Shaver, Shirley.	999 90	
"	George Less, Shirleyburg.	117 18	
"	Mathias Stoop, Tell.	226 92	
"	Abraham Klink, Tod.	283 82	
"	Benjamin Heffner, Walker.	590 00	
"	David Lindsey, West.	1184 84	
"	A. Hutchison, Warriorsmark.	901 14	
"	Daniel W. Fink, Union.	64 00	12787 91
1862.	Alexander Stitt, Alexandria.	151 65	
"	John Logan, Barree.	200 00	
"	Jesse Yocum, Brady.	752 43	
"	Christian Miller, Cass.	296 11	
"	Isaac Ashton, Cassville.	40 00	
"	Samuel Brooks, Carbon.	530 00	
"	David Stevens, Clay.	45 32	
"	Samuel Rodher, Cromwell.	118 21	
"	William Clymans, Dublin.	50 00	
"	Hugh Sands, Franklin.	1337 00	
"	W. H. Flenner, Henderson.	288 00	
"	George W. Shontz, Hopewell.	561 22	
"	James Fort, Huntingdon.	3158 27	
"	Jackson Herman, Jackson.	715 00	
"	Rudolph Decamp, Juniata.	101 00	
"	Benjamin F. Brown, Morris.	468 28	
"	John C. Davis, Oneida.	352 51	
"	William I. Stutes, Penn.	700 00	
"	Benj. Neff, Porter.	1520 63	
"	Thomas Ashton, Springfield.	160 00	
"	D. S. Umbenour, Shirley.	845 00	
"	George Less, Shirleyburg.	91 00	
"	Thomas Vann, Tell.	238 00	
"	Abram Elias, Tod.	200 66	
"	Daniel W. Fink, Union.	212 27	
"	Edmund Yocum, Walker.	353 04	
"	John Copley, Warriorsmark.	1175 00	
"	John Henderson, West.	1165 00	16991 93
	Received on unvested lands.	428 11	
	School tax on " "	275 81	
	Road tax " "	252 18	916 40
	Proceeds on estrays:—W. B. Myton,	1 30	
	S. Rolston.	2 00	
	Adam Warfel.	15 45	18 75
	Fines collected by D. Snare.		28 84
	Redemption money received		26 67
	Amount borrowed by county:		
	From Bell, Garretson & Co.,	2000 00	
	" Ex. Miles, Esq.,	1000 00	
	" Dr. R. E. McMurtrie,	1000 00	
	" H. T. White, Esq.,	500 00	
	" Wm. B. Leas, Esq.,	500 00	
	" Enos Bean,	232 76	
	" Bridget McCaslin,	232 76	
	" Ellen Carragan,	232 76	
	" H. Rennemann,	1000 00	7392 52
	Amount of Militia fines rec'd by Treas'r.		983 71
	For rents of Court House,		6 00
			42151 51

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff and witnesses fees on Commonwealth Prosecutions,		393 16
Constables for making returns and election fees,		641 42
Judges, Inspectors, & Clerks of Elections, Grand and Traverse Jurors, Constables, Court Crier and Tipstaff,		839 09
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		2.2 75
Assessors orders,		100 55
Wild Cat and Fox Scalps,		870 00
Road and bridge laws,		421 09
" Damages—Jas. Donaldson,	14 25	270 00
James Lee,	137 50	
George Jones, jr.,	45 40	
M. Wakefield,	101 00	
Elizabeth Zeich,	27 70	
W. B. Smith,	27 00	
Josiah Cunningham,	73 00	
Nathaniel Bowman,	176 00	736 85
Blank books & stationery for public offices,		187 72
Bridge at Mill Creek,		1212 12
Fuel for Court House and Jail, part for last year,	271 00	
Repairs for same,	20 54	
Gas at Court House,	30 51	
Merchandize for Jail and Court House, part last year,	70 34	
Cleaning Court House,	23 37	
Washing for Prisoners in Jail,	75 60	
Sheriff Watson for boarding prisoners,	95 00	492 12
Printing for county—Nash & Whittaker		221 25
J. Lutz,	111 25	
Wm. Lewis,	22 50	
State Lunatic Hospital—Nancy Long,	99 00	222 75
Curtis Bower,	257 55	
D. Brotherline,	208 65	
W. C. Wagoner, fees as Prothonotary, Clerk of Sessions, &c.,	296 94	302 20
Commissioners pay—J. Flenner,	99 00	114 75
M. F. Campbell,	184 03	
J. Cummins,	67 23	
J. S. Isett,	84 00	435 15
Clerk of Commissioners,		379 00
Attorney for Commissioners:		
J. Read, Esq., in full,	22 50	
A. W. Benedict,	15 00	37 50
County Auditors,		
J. S. Stewart, auditing accounts of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder,	5 00	48 00
Expenses at Comm'rs in holding appeals,	144 25	
Bonds paid off—S. Brooks,	200 00	344 25
J. R. Gosnell,	20 00	
Interest on bonds—Mrs. M. P. Read,	68 95	
D. McMurtrie,	15 00	
Wm. Stewart,	42 00	
M. Yocum,	42 00	
Thomas Fisher,	60 00	
Wm. P. Orbison,	180 00	
D. Caldwell,	20 43	410 38
School tax paid on unseated lands:		
B. Myton, Jackson township,	12 20	
W. Madden, Springfield "	6 85	
John Love, Barree "	16 72	
H. S. Isenberg, Juniata "	17 50	
Sol. Lyon, Hopewell "	34 38	
J. A. Campbell, Brady "	7 36	
D. F. Tussey, Porter "	54 85	129 27
Road tax paid on unseated lands:		
Levi Hildebour, Juniata township,	15 89	
John Agger, Union "	14 03	
Daul. Brumbaugh, Hopewell "	27 00	
Peter Grazier, Warriorsmark "	9 72	66 32
Refunding—rebs paid		31 48
H. T. White, Esq., amount due him at Auditor's settlement, January 1862.		1972 27
H. T. White, Esq., amount of Commission on State Tax for 1861,		225 03
Paid for the relief of families dependent on volunteers in the service of the United States,		6543 50
Bounty paid to Volunteers,		12388 23
Redemption money paid out,		20 27
Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House,		4745 25
Treasurer's Commission on $69411 29 at 1½ per cent.,		891 16
Balance due the county by the Treasurer,		3225 00
		42151 51

We, the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon county, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of John A. Nash, Esq., Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the past year and find a balance remaining in the hands of J. A. Nash, Treasurer, of three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office in the borough of Huntingdon the 5th January, 1863.

HORATIO G. FISHER,
MILTON H. SANGREE,
H. L. McCARTHY, } Auditors.

February 3, 1863.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES due at the settlement of January, 1863, for the year 1863.

NAMES.	TWP.	COUNTY.	STATE.	MILI'A
1832. John Coulter, Walker,	$		$	$ 62 00
1853. Joshua Greenland, Cass,				6 00
" Luke Voorhees, Henderson	10 74	77 09		75 05
1854. Wm. B. Shaw, Porter,				10 00
1855. John Smith, Barree,		128 69		6 00
1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	58 56	156 82		33 75
" R. F. Wallace, Morris,				23 25
" Nich. Corbin, Cassville,				7 00
" H. Gault r, Warriorsmark,	$07 22			
1857. Wm. Johns, Cromwell,		17 62		
1858. Saml. Steffy, Jackson,	100 00	111 11		
" Saml. Rhode, Porter,	31 91			
1859. A S Harrison, Huntingdon	231 94	733 10		
" David Parsons, Tell,		8 00		
" Isaac Cuffman, Tod,	1 01			
1860. Isaac Wolverton, Brady,	281 56	224 08		
" Jesse Cook, Carbon,	327 25	150 03		
" John B. Weaver, Hopewell	525 31	388 91		
" W. K. Isaacs, Huntingdon	141 63	251 22		
1861. John Biebin, Alexandria,	21 02	12 35		8 00
" Jacob Musser, Brady,	125 70	89 17		6 50
" Christian Miller, Cass,	6 10			
" J. D. Corberry, Carbon,	63 14	11 67	28 50	
" David Heck, Clay,	45 47	29 29	20 00	
" James Baker, Cromwell,	209 62	70 01	4 50	
" Wm. Clymans, Dublin,		4 63	2 25	
" H. S. Miller, Henderson,	20 20	42 23	20 00	
" John Oake, Jackson,	59 75	72 56	46 00	
" Wm. B. White, Juniata,	55 81	31 55	11 00	
" Abm. Harnish, Morris,	4 16			
" Benj. Heffner, Walker,	26 28	39 02	26 00	
" David Lindsey, West,	254 03	451 04	40 50	
" A. Hutchison, Warriorsmark,	171 61	60 79	15 86	
1862.	SPECIAL.			
Alex. Stitt, Alexandria,	12 20	260 58	93 00	14 50
John Logan, Barree,	68 69	153 11	250 87	42 50
Jesse Yocum, Brady,	14 72	228 82	71 20	23 00
Christian Miller, Cass,	8 45	117 02	29 45	5 50
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	03	64 18	23 54	4 00
Samuel Brooks, Carbon,	52 02	1331 82	370 58	227 00
David Stevens, Clay,	32 12	511 09	208 72	41 00
Samuel Rodher, Cromwell,	64 66	936 27	348 31	47 50
Wm. Clymans, Dublin,	44 41	601 66	229 01	41 50
Hugh Sands, Franklin,	6 22	889 97	161 50	21 50
W. H. Flenner, Henderson	10 76	183 25	31 44	11 00
G. W. Shontz, Hopewell,	20 37	217 99	42 12	10 00
Jas. Fort, Huntingdon,	20 50	357 40	89 70	36 37
J. Harmon, Jackson,	49 11	726 48	221 08	29 00
Christian Miller, Cass,	7 45	132 10	37 28	12 00
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	03	64 18	23 54	4 00
Samuel Brooks, Carbon,	52 02	1331 82	370 58	227 00
David Stevens, Clay,	32 12	511 09	208 72	41 00
Samuel Rodher, Cromwell,	64 66	936 27	348 31	47 50
Wm. Clymans, Dublin,	44 41	601 66	229 01	41 50
Hugh Sands, Franklin,	6 22	889 97	161 50	21 50
W. H. Flenner, Henderson	10 76	183 25	31 44	11 00
G. W. Shontz, Hopewell,	20 37	217 99	42 12	10 00
Jas. Fort, Huntingdon,	20 50	357 40	89 70	36 37
J. Harmon, Jackson,	49 11	726 48	221 08	29 00
Christian Miller, Cass,	7 45	132 10	37 28	12 00
H. F. Brown, Morris,	38 65	753 36	261 45	32 50
John C. Davis, Oneida,	9 60	81 40	24 81	7 00
Wm. I. Stutes, Penn,	22 77	353 21	70 91	17 50
Benj. Neff, Porter,	24 65	212 10	110 47	25 50
Thos. Ashton, Springfield	21 10	229 21	59 37	27 50
D. S Umbenour, Shirley,	53 20	1224 14	451 20	64 00
George Less, Shirleysburg	5 23	163 51	51 03	11 34
Thomas Vann, Tell,	5 09	192 36	35 56	28 00
Abram Elias, Tod,	12 01	198 84	4 28	15 03
D. W. Fink, Union,	11 26	236 31	40 85	21 00
Ed. Yocum, Walker,	28 09	437 80	173 10	7 00
Jno Copley, Warriorsmk	21 14	855 53	321 27	36 50
Jno. Henderson, West,	186 18	1309 05	845 62	87 00
	5378 13	19053 26	7724 40	1297 77

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from Dec. 4, 1861, to December 2, 1862, inclusive.

DR.

RECEIPTS:

To amount drawn on County Treasury,		5,181 02
G. G. Tate, Steward, for sundries, in his account, exclusive of orders,		193 09
		$5,380 11

CR.

EXPENDITURES:

By Sundry Expenditures for Provisions. File P.			
By sund. persons for 7,060 lbs pork, No. 1 to 13,		439 26	
" " 2,600 " beef, 14 to 20		103 41	
" " 2,615 lb pork. 2,502 lb beef, 21 to 26,		224 67	
" " 117 bus. corn,	27 to 31,	81 20	
" " 38 bus. potatoes,	32 to 34,	24 95	
" " Sundries,	35 to 37,	33 32	
		$907 01	
By sundry expenditures for use of Farm. File F.			
By sundry persons for smithing,	No. 1 to 4,	63 90	
" " rails and fencing,	5 to 8,	21 23	
" " labor on farm,	9 to 11,	274 70	
" " sundries,	12 to 17,	29 01	
Seidle, Eberly & Co., 1 horse rake,	18,	29 00	
		$420 84	
By expenditures for Merchandize. File M.			
By Shurmway, Hart & Co., for an order, sold to be lost,	No. 1,	49 69	
R. S. Janney & Co., groceries,	2,	39 25	
T. M. Rotlow, tobacco,	3,	40 24	
Baker & Bro., boots and shoes,	4 & 5,	42 60	
Wm. A. Fraker, sundry merchandize,	6 & 7,	18 70	
Lose & Dever,	8 & 9,	67 18	
Shively and Elliott, do	10 to 13	70 62	
J. N. Swope, do	14 & 15,	20 01	
Wm. H. Brewster, do	16 & 17,	65 30	
Geo. Sipes, Kerr, do	18,	23 46	
David Ritner, do	19,	15 60	
Sundry persons, do	20 to 23,	27 33	
		$457 84	
Out Door Expenses. File O. D.			
By relief afforded in 11 cases, continuous and permanent throughout the year,	1 to 12,	578 49	
Relief afforded in 21 cases, time less than a year, averaging 28 weeks to each case,	13 to 33,	216 78	
Relief afforded in sundry cases, immediate, without regard to time,	34 to 47 inclusive,	192 36	
Sundry persons for coffins and funeral expenses,	48 to 58,	45 50	
Sund. physicians for services for out door paupers,	58 to 70,	111 00	
Directors for sundry out door services,	71 to 81,	71 34	
J. Morrison, for " "	82 to 83,	50 25	
Also for bringing in pau. & sund. furnished,		$1326 68	
Removal and Delivery. File R:			
By sundry constables and others, for bringing paupers to house,	1 to 9,	29 90	
Sundry Justices of the Peace, for writing orders, &c.,	10 to 18,	17 95	
		$57 85	
Miscellaneous and Incidental. File I.			
By sund. persons, for shoemaking,	No. 1 to 5,	36 70	
" " stone coal, 56¼ tons,	9 to 12,	115 30	
M. S. Harrison, tin-ware, &c.,	13 & 14,	38 97	
H. T. White, commissions,	15,	87 11	
L. A. Myers, tail.on contract, &c.,	16 & 17,	83 69	
Ephm. Doyle, coffins, (balance)	18,	49 72	
Sundry persons, for house labor,	19 & 20,	73 00	
Wm. Lewis, " "	21 & 22,	40 00	
Nash and Whittaker, pub. annual rep., &c.,	23,	37 00	
John Lutz, " "	24,	50 00	
C. G. Tate, for compensation to Mrs. Tate, as matron,	25,	25 00	
Sundry persons, for sundries,	26 to 45,	163 48	
		$791 15	
Salaries.			
By Wm. Moore, for his services as director,		122 00	
Saml. Feightal, " "		124 40	
Jas. Henderson, " "		109 20	
S. Hackedorn, " "		18 91	
Address, Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 8 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.			
EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*			
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*			
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.			

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to sell the unaccepted portion of the real estate of Samuel Lloyd, late of the township of Walker, dec'd., will offer for sale on the premises.

On Thursday, the 19th of February, 1863,

All that certain portion (being purpart A as marked on the inquisition) of the real estate of the said Thomas Lloyd, deceased, situate in the township of Walker, adjoining lands of John McGahan's heirs, John Kirk's heirs, William Orbison's heirs, James M. Lloyd, Benjamin Gratz, and other purparts (being 1 and 2) of the real estate of the said deceased, now owned by Henry Lloyd—containing **One Hundred and thirty-two Acres and Five Perches.**

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

McCONNELLSTOWN,
January 27, 1863. LIVINGSTON ROBB, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[Estate of Martin Graffius, dec'd.]

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at public sale on the premises

On Friday, the 20th of February, next,

all that certain farm and tract of land, late the estate of Martin Graffius, deceased, situated in Henderson township, about three miles east of the borough of Huntingdon and *within one mile of the Penna. Railroad and Canal*, bounded on the north by land of David Hupert, on the east by land of John Graffius, on the southeast by land of Adam Hupert, Junior, and the heirs of Frederick Schneider, dec'd., and on the south-west by land of said Schneider's heirs, containing about 210 Acres, more or less, of which about 150 are cleared and under fence, and the residue well timbered, having thereon two log dwelling houses, a log stable, a well of good water, an orchard of young thriving apple trees and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale; one

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.
AT THE
FARMERS' NURSERIES,
NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of
THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,
At greatly reduced prices to suit the times,
consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.
PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.
CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.
PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of supreme excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100
PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.
APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.
Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.
Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.
The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from *Huntingdon to Cromnoyer* Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.
Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17-7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's *Grocery.*
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,
and see the new and elegant assortment of *Goods* he has just received, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.
Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia, and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, *undersell them!* In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.
Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Sept. 10, 1862-tf

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.
I de-ire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have now in store, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear,* that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.
My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange,* and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.
I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.
☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farreira, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 15, 1862.-3m

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Oct. 21, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Oct. 21, 1862.

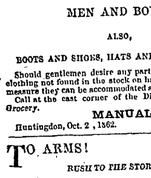
FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT
YOUR CHILDREN,
CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE *largest stock of De Laines in town* by FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by FISHER & SON.
Nov. 12, 1862.

1863. THE 1863.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
CIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN,
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building. In the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also; Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SAVE MONEY.
BUY WALL PAPER NOW!!
WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at LEWIS' Book Store. His stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.

WAR FOR THE UNION.
NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.,
TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN
But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

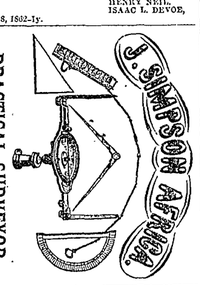
J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 26, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown *sells the genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.
This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.
KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,
The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.
MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.
Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.
Board $1 00 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.
HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,
April 8, 1862-1y.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

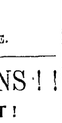
they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-share ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.
REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable schoolmaster index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye reads upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.
The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.
PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,
Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.
For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles *of war and a dictionary of military terms.*
Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.



ALSO,
THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,
On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
AL'O,
Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,
Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
MCGUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Ingliss's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and Mc Nally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
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Peterson's Familiar Science.
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Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
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Child's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hannaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hannford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!
GET THE BEST!
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.
But a short time has elapsed since
C. BARNARD'S PENS
have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.
The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:
I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. O. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. GUDIN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FERD. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. FOIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pens.
John street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 26, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want good goods.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
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WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wismer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Belisle's Melodeon Instructor—Burrostes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
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LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 27, '56.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groits, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
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For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.
The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

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EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
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It Tells You	How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives *general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds,* BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
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ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
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ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
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For Young Folks.
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SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
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DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
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Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
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OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FLYTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

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